

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

PROCESSING COPY
50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Machine Tool Industry in Poland

DATE DISTR. 34 MAR 1980

(difficulties meeting export commitments, planned production of machine tools, production difficulties)

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

50X1-HUM

A report containing fragmentary information on the Polish machine tool industry

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	#	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	X	AIR	#	X	FBI		AEC						
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)																			

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY : Poland

DATE: 28 February 1958

SUBJECT : Machine Tools Industry in Poland

NO. OF PAGES: 2

50X1-HUM

1. [redacted] the export of machinery and equipment from Poland. [redacted] the increased emphasis on exports of machinery and equipment were dictated by the need of foreign currency. [redacted] the Polish machine tool industry had had some difficulties in meeting this export commitment, especially the date of deliveries, as well as in meeting additional commitments for production of special equipment for the ordered machine tools. [redacted] a case where the Warsaw Mechanic Equipment Establishment located on Grochowska Street, Warsaw, was forced to delay the deliveries of grinding machines [redacted] for about eight months until it could obtain special lighting equipment attached to the electromagnetic table of the grinding machine, which had to be ordered from another factory. [redacted] it was probably difficult for the Polish machine tool industry to compete with the West in the machine tool market, mainly because of rather old construction models and inferior materials used in the production of machine tools. [redacted] the average standard of Polish machine tools used in Polish industry was very low; many machine tools were obsolete or worn out by constant use, and there was a shortage of spare parts. For this reason, [redacted] the above-mentioned export program would undoubtedly have a retarding effect on Polish domestic industrial requirements.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
2. [redacted] the construction of new machine tool plants in the Six Year Plan of 1950-1955. Some plants, like the Warsaw Mechanic Equipment Establishment which previously had been only an iron and colored metals foundry, had been expanded by the addition of a machine tool production section. The pre-war machine tool plant in Pruszkow near Warsaw, owned by the Association of Polish Mechanics, in 1950-1957 produced mainly prototypes of different kinds of machine tools and automats, as well as semi-automatic machine tools for production of various types of gears. [redacted] Poland's ability to achieve its 1960 production goal of 21,300 units of machine tools using the existing plants [redacted] this goal could not be met because the Polish methods of planning were in most cases unrealistic, i.e. - much more was usually planned than it was possible to produce with the available machinery, manpower, and materials.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-2-

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

3. [] Polish machine tools incorporated any Soviet technology, because the Soviets were mainly copying Western models, without obtaining licenses. In the spring of 1951, [] the car factory in Zeran/Warsaw, [] was entirely equipped with Soviet machine tools. Almost all the machine tools [] at Zeran were new, but none were different from models published in Western technical periodicals or from those Western-produced machine tools which he had seen.
4. Comparing the Polish/Czech/East German machine tools with the Soviet machine tools [] listed them in the following order of quality: Czech, East German, Polish, and lastly Soviet. The Soviet-produced machine tools were less precise; often had poor quality ball bearings; were usually of very large, crude construction; and had a third-grade finish. East German and Czech machine tools [] were of a similar quality. They were also more universal, that is to say several operations could be done on one machine, and they had a compact construction. They were well-manufactured and had an esthetic finish. Polish-manufactured machine tools were based on Western technology; they were more precise and universal in comparison with the Soviet-produced machine tools, and the finish was of higher quality. [] that since 1956, the Polish machine industry was concentrating more on quality and less on quantity.
5. From his observation, experience and contacts [] the following problems were preventing the Polish machine industry from meeting its production goals: lack of experienced construction designers and technologists; delays in production of documentation; delays of deliveries of components and parts produced by other factories and plants for the machine tool plants; lack of highly-qualified skilled labor; shortage of high-grade steel; and lack of factory laboratories. Technical improvements were slow in being introduced into Polish industry [] no more than a 20-percent mechanization and automation had taken place in the past few years in the machine tool industry, and that the Polish industry was well behind the East-German machine industry.
6. [] regarding current distribution of machine tools to other branches of industry. Up to 1956 the "S" (armament) industry, which included plants producing mainly military equipment such as aircraft and automobile engines, tanks, guns, and machine guns, had priority. Second priority was given the building, machine, metallurgical industries; the light, small industries and crafts were given last priority. While military production still had preference, since 1956 the distribution of machine tools had been more adapted to production plan needs without special priority.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L